

SCENES FROM The Battlefield of Gettysburg

LENGTH 930 FEET

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THE Battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, between the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General George G. Meade and the Army of Northern Virginia under the leadership of General Robert E. Lee. It is estimated that General Meade had an effective force at his disposal of about 83,000 men and 327 guns. General Lee actually fought about 69,000 killed, wounded and missing, and the Confederate losses aggregated 23,029; a total of 46,078, or nearly one-third of the whole number of men on the field.

The battle ground covers about 25 square miles. There are over 400 monuments on the field, erected with the utmost care in the exact localities, and standing in woods or open fields, by the roadside, on the stony ridges, in gardens, and being of all designs, executed in bronze, marble, or granite. Over \$7,000,000 has been expended on the grounds and monuments. The battlefield is probably better marked, topographically and by art, than any battlefield in the world.

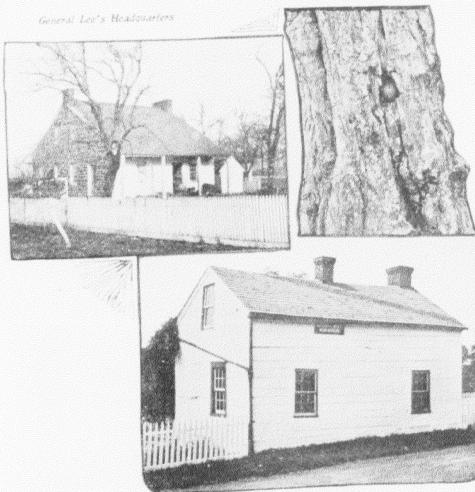
After their victory at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the Confederates determined to carry the war to the North into the enemy's country. Lee gathered nearly 90,000 men at Culpeper, Va., including J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry force of 10,000 men. The Union army, commanded by General Hooker, was then encamped along the Rappahannock river, south of Gettysburg. Lee started across the Potomac, but Hooker did not discover it for some days, and then followed him. The Confederates crossed between June 22nd and June 25th and concentrated at Hagerstown, in the Cumberland Valley, up which they made a rapid march, overrunning the entire country to the Susquehanna River. Hooker was late in movement and crossed the Potomac on June 28th. There were 10,000 Union troops in the garrison at Harper's Ferry on the Potomac, and Hooker asked that they be added to his army; but the government declined, and Hooker immediately resigned his command. He was succeeded by Gen. Meade, who thus on the eve of the battle became the Union commander. Lee, hearing of the Union pursuit and being far from his base, determined to face about and cripple his pursuers, fixing upon Gettysburg as the point of concentration.

The battle opened on July 1st, the Union Cavalry becoming engaged with the Confederate advance. The cavalry was at first victorious but was afterwards overwhelmed by superior numbers, and with their infantry support under Gen. Reynolds, who was killed, were driven back through Gettysburg to the cemetery and Culp's Hill. These were manned by fresh troops that had come up. When Meade heard of Reynolds' death and the defeat, he sent Hancock forward to take command, who determined that the Cemetery Ridge was the place to give battle.

The second day opened with the armies confronting each other in line of

battle. In the long intervening valley and upon the ravines and slopes of the Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill the main battle was fought. Lee opened the attack by Longstreet advancing against the two Round Tops, but after a bloody struggle the Unionists held them. Sickles, who held the line to the South of Little Round Top thought he could improve his position by advancing towards Seminary Ridge. The enemy fell upon Sickles, front and flank, almost overwhelming his line in the "Peach Orchard" and driving it back to the adjacent "Wheat Field." Reinforcements were poured in and there was a hot conflict. Sickles being seriously wounded and his force almost cut to pieces. Lee, inspired by his partial successes, determined to renew the attack next morning.

Solid Shot in Old Cherry Tree



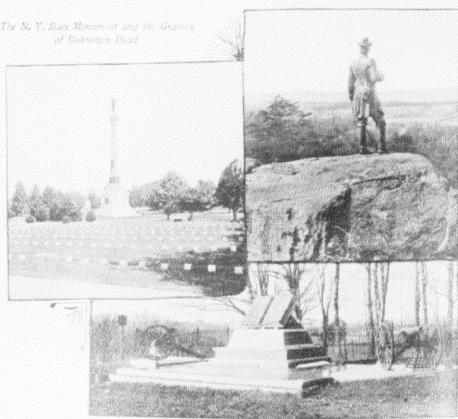
General Meade's Headquarters

On the third and last day Gen. Meade opened the combat by driving Ewell's forces from Culp's Hill early in the morning. Lee did not hear of this, but had an idea that both the Union centre and right wing had been weakened the previous day, and during the night, he planned an attack in front to be aided by a cavalry movement round that wing to assail the rear, thus following up Ewell's supposed advantage. About 1 p.m. the Confederates opened fire, and the most terrific artillery duel of the war followed across the intervening valley, six guns being discharged every second. After two hours' deafening cannonade Lee ordered his grand attack, the celebrated charge by Gen. Pickett, a force of 14,000 men with brigade front advancing across the valley. They had a mile to go, but

before they got halfway across all the Union guns were trained upon them. The grape and canister of the cannonade ploughed furrows through Pickett's ranks. When the column got within 300 yards, Hancock opened musketry fire with terrible effect. Thousands fell, and the brigades broke in disorder, but the advance, headed by Gen. Armistead on foot continued, and about 150 men leaped over the stone piles at the angle to capture the Union guns. Lieut. Cushing, mortally wounded in both thighs, ran his last serviceable gun towards the wall, and shouted to his commander "Webb, I will give them one more shot!" He fired the gun and died. Armistead put his hand on the cannon, waved his sword and called out, "give them the cold steel, boys"; then pierced by bullets, he fell dead alongside Cushing. Webb was wounded and also Hancock, and the slaughter was dreadful. The Confederates were overwhelmed, and not one-fourth of the gallant charging column composed of the flower of the Virginia

General Warren upon Little Round Top.

The N. Y. State Monument and the Graves of Unknown Dead.



The High Water Mark.

troops escaped, the remnant retreating in disorder. During the night Lee began a retreat, and aided by the heavy rains usually following great battles, the Confederates next day withdrew through the mountain passes towards Hagerstown, and afterwards escaped across the Potomac. The day of Lee's retreat Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant.

No. 103



S. LUBIN

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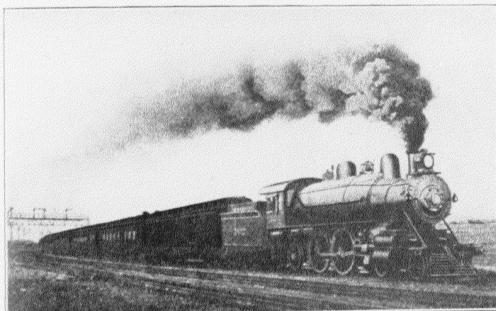
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THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS

LENGTH, 1040 FEET



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A Banker receives a telegram from one of his Agents announcing the discovery of a valuable mining claim. He is asked to come to the place at once with money to satisfy claimants.

His bookkeeper and cashier are two gay boys and grasp the contents of the telegram and immediately determine to possess the money if possible. In disguise they follow their employer to the station and into the sleeper. The unsuspecting Banker retires to an upper berth while they have the lower and waiting for a favorable opportunity which finally comes they etherize their employer, secure the money and leap from the flying train.

Detectives and police are wired for and await the stopping of the train at a station and everybody is searched, but nothing is found. The cashier buys jewels and other presents for his sweetheart but she being a poor innocent girl will not accept them, fearing he may not have acquired them honestly. Subsequently he confesses all to his employer and returns his share of the money and is forgiven.

The bookkeeper has no such compunctions and drifts to the lowest dives only to meet with kicks and cuffs and finally an ignoble death.

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